



*How to sew
with your new*

Husqvarna
Combina II
3220

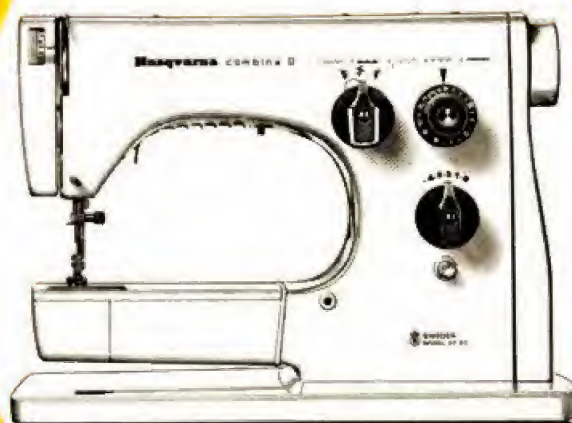


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We reserve the right to change at any time the design or the equipment.



Unpacking the machine

The piece of foam plastic is intended for use on the sewing table under the machine. You will find the extension plate inside the case.

Remove the accessory box by lifting it somewhat upward and drawing it out along the length of the machine.



Connecting the foot control and power cord

Take the foot control out of the accessory box and set it in place under the sewing table. Insert the foot control plug into the socket at the back of the machine. See that the cord runs over the rear edge of the table. *Before plugging in, see that the mains voltage is the same as that of the machine.* The machine's voltage is given on a plate at the back of the machine.

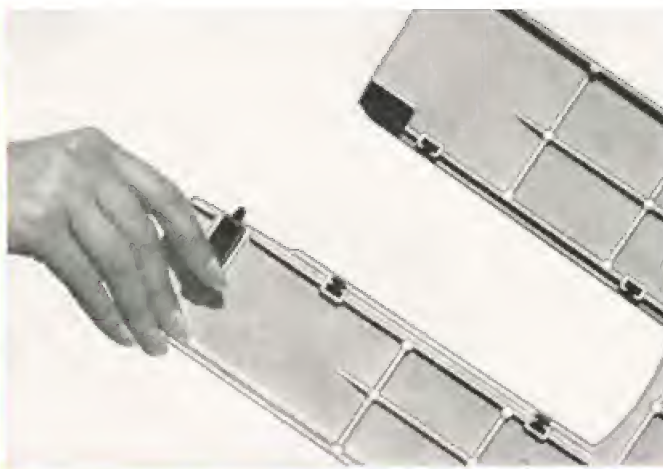


Wiping off the machine

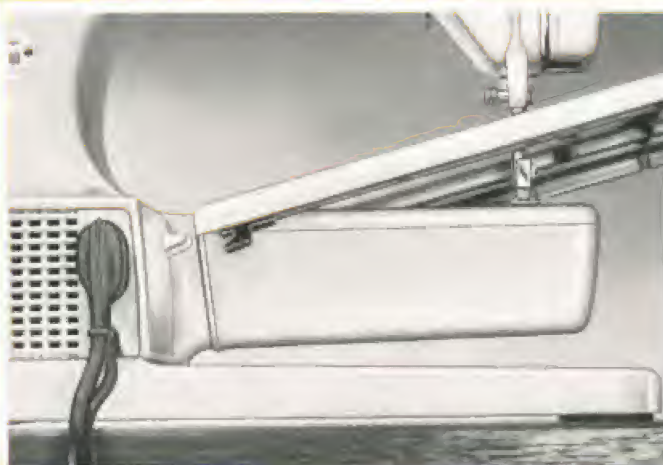
The sewing machine has been oiled liberally during manufacture and in spite of careful cleaning surplus oil may still remain on the machine. Take a soft cloth and wipe around the needle and the free arm. Sew back and forth several times on a scrap of material before you begin sewing a garment.

Attaching the extension plate

Pull out the catch on the back of the extension plate with the index finger of your right hand. Then grasp the extension plate support with your left hand and turn it down.



There is also an indentation on the back of the extension plate which should be fitted into a corresponding lip on the back of the sewing machine.



Keep the catch pulled out while you carefully slide the plate on to the machine. First fit the indentation onto the lip and then let the catch engage in its hole.



Lighting

The light switch for the lamp is on the underside of the machine's upper arm.





Lighting

(continued)

There is a projection which may be used to lower the lamp on the left side of the lamp guard. This is good for hand sewing, threading the needle or for detail work. To change the light bulb, see the chapter "Care of the Machine".



Checking the lower thread

The picture shows you how to lift the extension plate in order to be able to open the shuttle door and make sure that there is thread on the bobbin. Until you are completely familiar with the machine, it may be simpler to remove the extension plate.



There is a small recess on the free arm to facilitate the opening of the shuttle door.



Grasp the bobbin case with the thumb and index finger so that the latch is depressed and draw out the bobbin case. The bobbin will remain in the case as long as the latch is depressed. When you release the catch, the bobbin will be released.

If there is sufficient thread on the bobbin, replace the case with the "arrow head point" in the recess on the gripper plate. Close the shuttle door.



Bobbin winding

Take an empty bobbin from the accessory box. Slide it onto the bobbin spindle which is located on the side of the machine. Thread as shown in the illustration. Place the thread over the bobbin. Wind the thread around the bobbin several times. Hold the end of the thread while you press down the foot control. Release the end as soon as winding starts. Stop winding before the bobbin is completely filled — about 1/32" (1 mm) from the edge.





Bobbin winding

(continued)

If you notice that the bobbin is winding unevenly as in Figure I, turn the thread tension device clockwise with the aid of the heavier screwdriver until the winding becomes even.



If the winding looks like Figure II, check to see if the bobbin is properly pressed in on the spindle. If this is correct, turn the thread tension device counter-clockwise until the winding becomes even. Figure III shows a correctly wound bobbin.



Bobbin and bobbin case

When the bobbin is wound, place it beside its case. Notice which way the thread runs. Place the bobbin in its case without turning it around.



Threading the lower thread

Slide the thread into the slot on the edge of the bobbin case.

The thread is pulled in under the tension spring. Also check that the bobbin rotates in the direction of the arrow when the thread is pulled.



Threading the upper thread

In the accessory box you will find a spool of thread which was used to test your machine. More details about thread are to be found in the chapter "Do you have the right thread?" Make sure that the presser foot is raised. Place the spool of thread on the left-hand spool pin and thread for sewing.

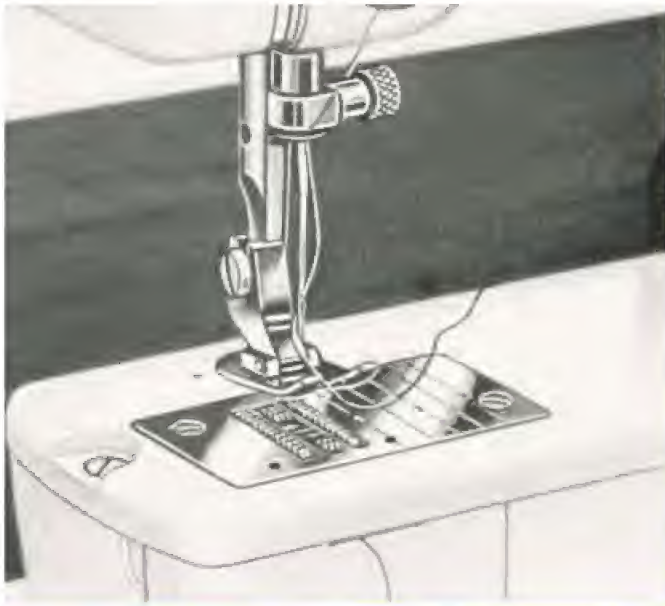


Place the thread in the thread guide on the "upper arm". Then draw the thread to the left and down around the thread guide.



Now continue threading by drawing the thread through one of the eyes of the thread take up lever. Then pull the thread through the thread guide coil.





Threading the upper thread

(continued)

Be very careful to see that the thread actually lies behind the black thread guide up on the needle bar. Thread the needle from the front.



Bringing up the lower thread

Be sure that the lower thread runs up through the slot in the shuttle door. The lower thread is brought up by turning the hand wheel towards you until the needle goes down once and then up again. Then pull the upper thread carefully towards you and the loop which draws up the lower thread is easily caught. Do not pull the thread before the needle has returned to its highest position. Neither should you pull the upper thread too hard as this may bend the needle.



Pull the threads about 6" (15 cm.) towards the rear. If the thread ends are too short, the thread may glide out of the eye of the needle when you begin to sew. Now you can replace the extension plate.

Thread cutter

On the back of the presser bar you will find a notch, the thread cutter, which makes it easy for you to cut off the threads.



Now you can begin to sew

On the right side of the machine, you will find the knobs which are necessary for different types of stitching. The upper left knob is the regulating knob for the starting position. To the left of it you will see the figures 1—5 and a little arrow called the "stitch selector" which can be set at the various figures. We will return to this later.

The upper right knob is the stitch length knob and the lower is the stitch width knob.



We begin by sewing a straight stitch which is the seam most frequently used. The sewing machine is adjusted for straight stitching when it leaves the factory but for the sake of certainty, check that the knobs are set as shown on the picture. The adjustment knob for the starting position should be set on the center symbol, the stitch selector on 1, the stitch length knob on approximately 2, which is the normal stitch length, and the stitch width knob should be set on 0 for straight stitching.





Now you can begin to sew (continued)

The picture shows how to begin about 1/4" (1—2 mm) in from the edge of the fabric in order to prevent it from being drawn into the needle hole. Lower the presser foot. Always begin sewing with the needle down in the fabric and finish with the needle up out of the fabric. This prevents the needle from being bent or broken.



Foot control

Place the foot control so that the foot rests on it comfortably. Low-heeled shoes are most suitable. Start the machine by gently pressing down the foot control. Remember that you never need to assist or brake the machine with the hand wheel while sewing. The speed of the machine is regulated solely by increasing or releasing pressure on the foot control. Neither should you try to increase the feeding by pulling the fabric behind the needle or slow it down by pulling the fabric in front of the needle. The foot control may perhaps become slightly warm during use. This is not a cause for worry since the resistor which is built into the foot control gives off heat, especially at low speeds.



Reduction gear

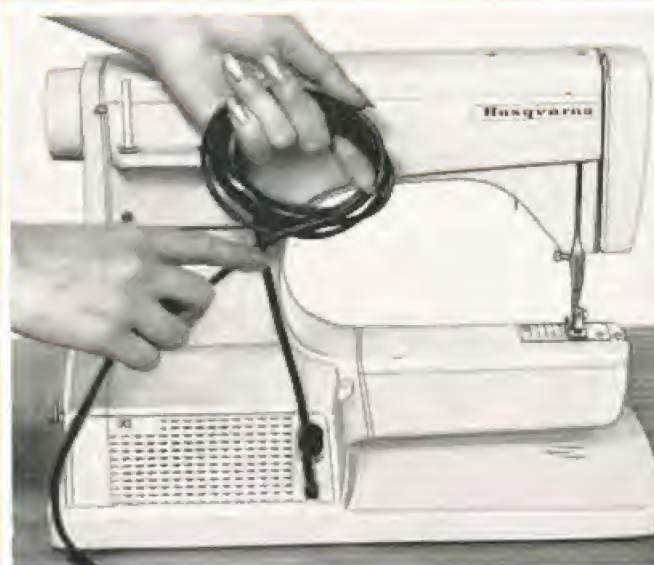
or the low gear, as it is also called, is one of the many practical features with which your machine is equipped. If you grasp the little wheel which is located inside the bobbin spindle and pull it outward, the machine will sew only 1/5 as fast as usual. Try it and see. This low speed is of advantage if you wish to sew slowly stitch by stitch, for example when monogramming or embroidering.

Putting the machine away

Pull out the foot control plug. Wind the cord around your hand, starting at the control. Press the foot control together and place it in its compartment with the thick end down. The bottom of the foot control should be turned towards the machine and hold the cord in place beside the foot control in the compartment.

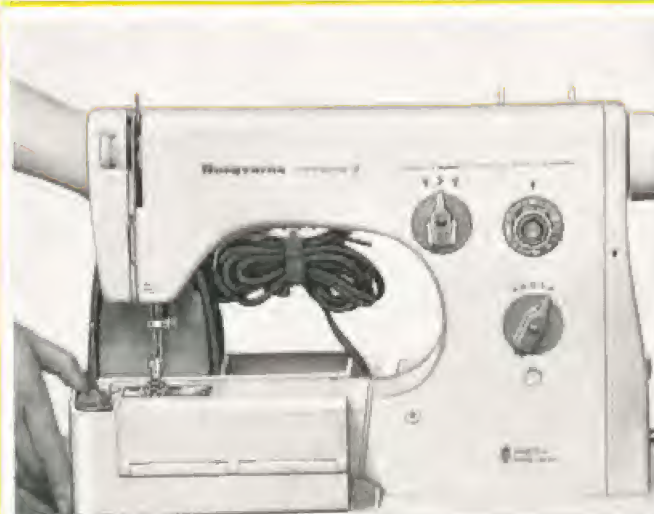


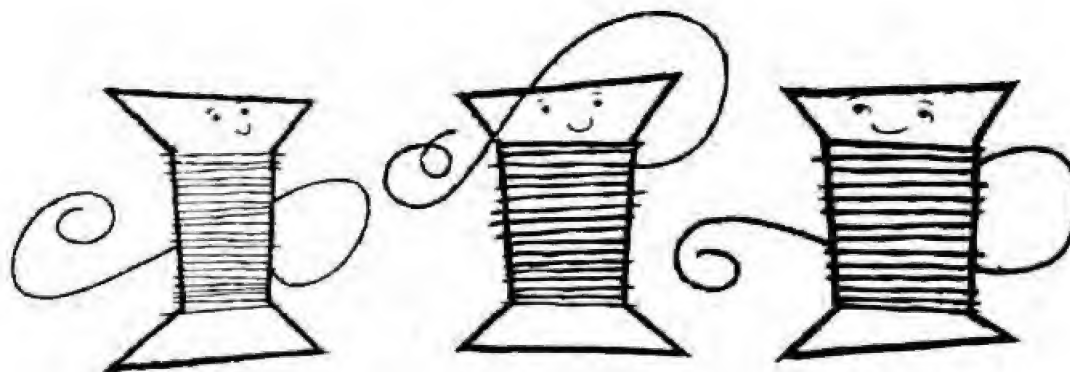
Lower the presser foot. Slide the accessory box into place and see that the machine cord goes behind the edge of the accessory box.



Then lift the machine into the case. Place the extension plate inside the case-lid and the piece of foam plastic as protection between the sewing machine and the extension plate.

The instruction book may be placed behind the extension plate.





Do you have the right thread?

To obtain the best sewing results, it is very important to use the correct thread and needle for the fabric to be sewn. An old rule says that you should use cotton thread for cotton and linen fabrics, silk thread for silk and woollen fabrics. Accordingly, synthetic thread should be used for the new synthetic fabrics, but you can also use cotton thread. If you use synthetic thread, it should be spun thread. All cotton thread used for machine sewing should be mercerized. It is softer and smoother and also more lustrous than the unmercerized thread. A special embroidery or darning thread (which is two-corded instead of three-corded like ordinary sewing thread) should be used for darning. If possible, embroidery or darning thread should also be used for buttonholes (No. 50 gives the very best results) and it is also suitable for decorative stitching and overcasting very sheer fabrics. Always use the same thread for upper and lower threads.

The sizes of thread and needle to be used are shown on the table on the next page. This table also shows that the higher number a thread has, the finer it is but with needles it is just the opposite: the higher the number, the coarser the needle. With regard to the choice of a needle, it may be said that No. 80 is a general-purpose needle which can be used for most fabrics but for sheerer fabrics and finer thread, a finer needle should also be used. The primary reason for choosing a finer needle for sheer and tightly woven fabrics is that the threads in the weave are damaged by a coarse needle. Obviously, a coarser needle which will withstand the greater strain must be used for very heavy and stiff fabrics.

Choice of needle

You will find a picture of a needle on the inside of the shuttle door. The needle system has number 705. The machine is fitted with needle No. 80. You will also find a number of extra needles of various sizes in the accessory box.



Changing the needle

Loosen the needle clamp screw and remove the needle which is to be changed. The flank of the needle has a flat side — turn it away from you and push the needle up into the needle socket. It should be inserted as far as the built in stop. Tighten the screw and the needle is held firmly.



Table for selecting needle and thread

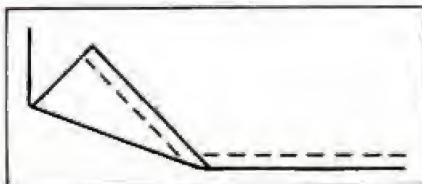
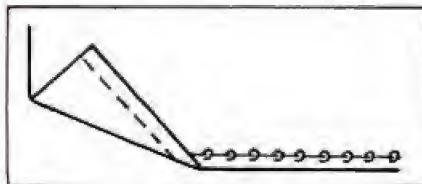
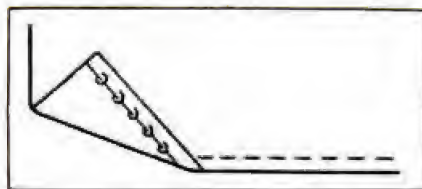
	Sewing thread English No.	Coloured sewing thread No.	Silk thread	Embroidery thread or Darning thread	Needle No.
Delicate fabrics such as fine silk and linen, batiste, voile, organdie, tulle and sheer nylon fabrics	60			60	70
Light-weight to medium fabrics — poplin, plqué, taffeta, woollens, muslin, plastic and heavy nylon fabrics	50—60	26	100/3	40—50	80
Medium-weight fabrics, sheeting, cotton twill, velveteen, light-weight draperies, jersey and thin leather	40—50	26	100/3	30—50	90
Heavy fabrics — heavy woollens and suiting, heavy sheeting and woven plastic material	40			20	100
Very heavy stiff fabrics, such as wind-proofed material and khaki drill	30				110
Extra heavy work					120

The above table shows combinations of needle and thread which are most suitable in each particular case.



Tension of upper thread

It is very important to have the correct thread tension when sewing. You can see the knob which regulates the tension in the picture at the left. It is graduated from 0 to 10 and equipped with a stop. Normal thread tension is obtained by setting the pointer at the red spot. Your machine has been tested with the thread which accompanies it and with the thread tension knob set at the red spot. It may be necessary to adjust the thread tension somewhat if you use thread of another thickness.



In order to easily understand the importance of correct thread tension, you can try different thread tensions by sewing on a scrap of cloth. Begin by using an excessively loose tension, i.e., you turn the thread tension knob upwards as far as it will go. Look at the cloth and you will find the lower thread lies straight and the upper thread is drawn down into the lower side. If you turn the knob downward, the opposite occurs. The upper thread lies straight and the lower thread comes up in loops on the top of the cloth.

The thread tension is correct when the threads interlock in the middle of the layer of material. Before starting to sew, check the tension by sewing on a piece of the same fabric you intend to work with.



There is also a special mark on the thread tension knob for the tension to be used for making buttonholes. This is also most suitable for close pattern stitching, monogramming, embroidery, etc.

Tension of lower thread

In most cases of incorrect thread tension it is sufficient to regulate the tension of the upper thread, but if this is insufficient, proceed as follows:

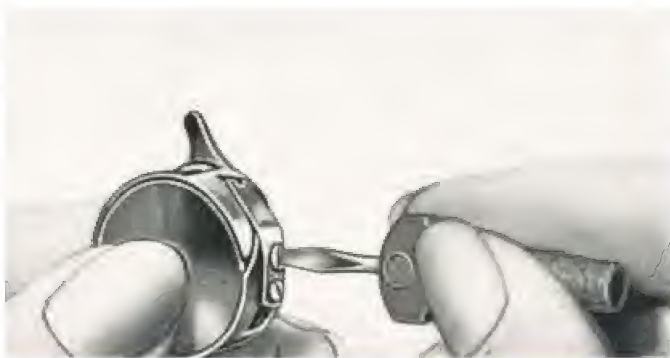
Open the door on the free arm and remove the bobbin case. Take out the bobbin and clean the case from dust, etc. Check that no fluff or lint has collected under the tension spring and is causing the trouble.

Then place the bobbin case on the left and the bobbin to the right, noticing how the thread runs.

Insert the thread into the slot on the side of the bobbin case.

Draw the thread in under the tension spring. Check that the bobbin moves in the direction shown by the arrow by drawing on the thread.





Tension of lower thread

(continued)

If it is necessary to adjust the tension of the lower thread, take out the small screwdriver from the accessory box. Fit it in the larger screw on the tension spring and turn it not more than 1/10th of a turn to the left if the thread tension is too hard, to the right if it is too loose.



Set the bobbin case in place with the projection straight up. Press the bobbin case slightly so that it comes into the correct position. Shut the shuttle door.



Straight stitching

is the most common type of stitching and you have already done a good deal of it while testing the machine. The machine should be set as follows: The left-hand knob is used to set the starting position of the needle. This is useful in making buttonholes, sewing on buttons, etc. but for ordinary sewing, it should be set on the middle position. The upper right-hand knob, the stitch length knob, is graduated from 0 to 4. The micrograduating between 0 and 0.5 allows precision setting. Set it at the desired stitch length, normally 2. The lower knob, the stitch width knob, should be on 0 for straight stitching.



The illustration shows straight stitching with different stitch lengths.

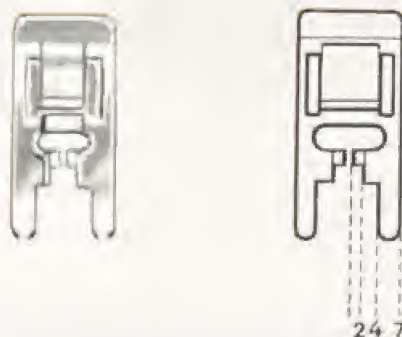
Reverse stitching

In the middle of the stitch length knob is a button which is intended for reverse stitching. If you press the button in and up, the machine will sew in reverse but will revert to sewing forward as soon as you release the button. For more extensive reverse stitching, you can lock the button by pressing it in and down. It is released when you press it upwards.



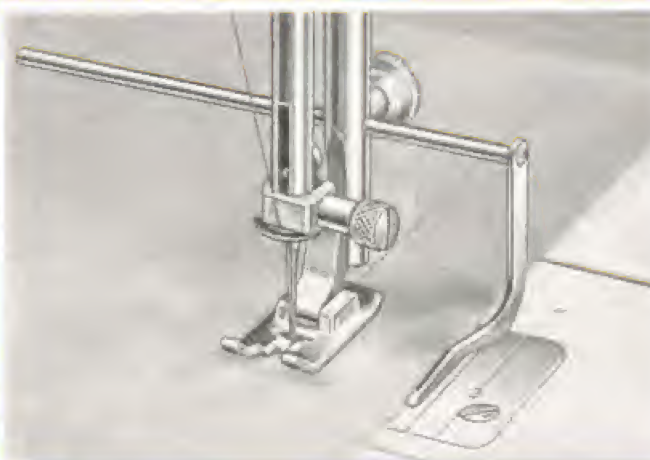
Presser foot for straight stitching and zigzag stitching

The presser foot which is fitted on the machine at delivery is used for straight stitching, zigzag stitching and a number of other stitches. As you can see, it has different notches which can be used as guides when sewing. If you wish to have a seam allowance of about 1/4" (7mm.), let the material run even with the outer edge of the presser foot. By moving one step inwards, you will have a seam allowance of about 5/32" (4 mm.). The innermost notch gives a seam allowance of about 5/64" (2 mm.).



Edge guide

You can easily sew with wider seam allowances with the aid of the edge guide which you will find in the accessory box. The edge guide is inserted through the hole in the presser bar and is secured to the bar by means of an attachment screw which is found in the accessory box.



Changing the presser foot

Most of the presser feet which accompany the machine have the form of loose soles which are held in place on the presser foot by a spring. If you wish to change the presser foot, first make sure that the needle is in the highest position. (Turn the hand wheel towards you.) Remove the presser foot by drawing it towards you while pressing slightly downward.





Changing the presser foot (continued)

Slide the new presser foot over the front edge of the bracket as shown in the illustration. There is a spring on the lower end of the bracket. Slide on the presser foot so that the round transverse pin on the presser foot fits into the space between the bracket and the spring. Then press lightly backward and downward and the presser foot will come into the correct position.



Certain presser feet cannot be constructed as loose soles and then the bracket must also be changed. Make sure that the needle is in its highest position. Then loosen the retaining screw with your left hand (use the screwdriver if it is too tight) and remove the presser foot with your right hand.



Attaching zip fasteners

Baste the opening together with long stitches and light tension on the upper thread. Leave about 3/4" (2 cm.) open at the beginning of the opening. Press the seam open and baste the zipper on the underside of the seam.

Set the machine for straight stitching and bring the needle to its highest position. Change to the zipper foot 41 12 989. Turn the presser foot so that it comes to the left of the needle. You attach it in the same way as the ordinary presser foot, see fig.



Step 1

Open the zipper about 3/4" (2 cm.) and stitch down the left side. Stop with the needle down in the fabric after stitching a bit and lift the presser foot. Close the zipper, lower the presser foot and stitch down to the end of the zipper. Secure the stitching and take the work out of the machine.

Step 2

Bring the needle into its highest position. Turn the presser foot so that it comes to the right of the needle, see fig. Sew the right side in the same way as the left. Finish off with a seam which connects the two long seams. Remove the basting threads.



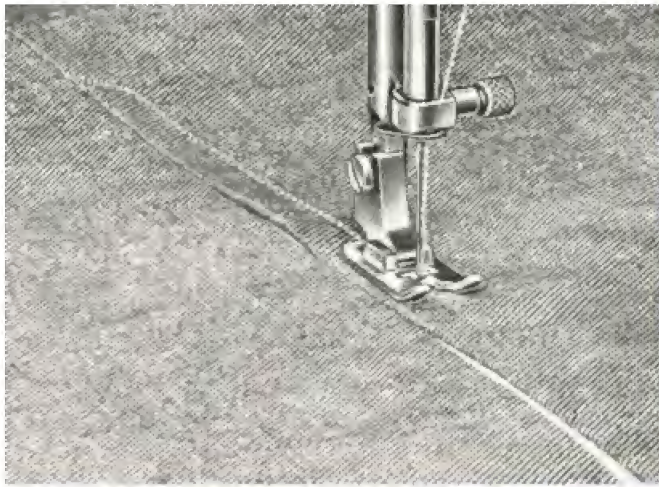
Zipper under front edge of opening

Raise the needle into the highest position. Attach the zipper foot. Turn the presser foot so that it comes to the left of the needle. Baste the opening together with long stitches and light tension on the upper thread. Leave about $\frac{3}{4}$ " (2 cm.) open at the beginning of the opening. Fold the seam allowance on the lower fabric about $\frac{5}{64}$ " (2 mm.) from the basted seam and stitch it to the right edge of the zipper, but turn the work and sew from the bottom up. The zipper should be closed from the beginning but stop sewing with the needle down in the fabric about $\frac{3}{4}$ " (2 cm.) from the end, raise the presser foot and open the zipper so that the slide comes behind the needle. Lower the presser foot and finish sewing.



Raise the needle into the highest position. Turn the presser foot so that it comes to the right of the needle, see fig. Turn the garment and stitch the other side of the zipper from the right side. Begin with a seam straight across the lower edge and then stitch from the bottom up. Remove the basting threads.





“Tape method” of attaching zippers

Instead of pinbasting the zipper before sewing, you can use tape. The tape should preferably be Scotch Magic Tape, which fastens without being sticky.

You can use the tape-method in almost all kinds of fabrics. However, you ought to be cautious, when it concerns very flimsy or fluffy fabrics. There is a certain risk that only the fluff and not the fabric itself will stick to the tape.



Zipper under front edge of opening

Baste the opening for the zipper together. Press the seam open and remove the basting threads. Make a stitching about 1 cm (3/8") wide, from the right side on the left side of the opening.



Change for the zipper foot. Turn the presser foot so that it comes to the left of the needle. Stick a piece of tape to the right cloth edge of the zipper, on the wrong side, so that half the tape edge comes outside.



Stick the zipper, by means of the tape, to the side of the opening which is not stitched. Work from the right side. Put the track of the zipper as close as possible to the folded cloth edge, but still quite visible.

Turn the garment, so that the wrong side comes outside. Turn up the pressed seam allowance. Start sewing from the bottom and don't sew through the tape. Sew on the zipper with a stitching in the pressing. Remove the tape.

Tape together the opening from the right side so that the edges of the opening well cover the track.

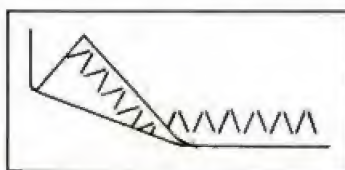
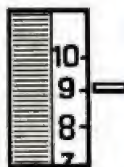
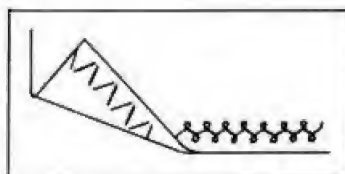
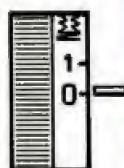
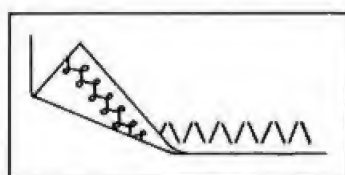
Turn the presser foot so that it comes to the right of the needle. Turn the garment so that the wrong side comes outside again. Fold back the cloth and sew as close as possible to the stitching on the seam allowance. Sew also now from the bottom up.

Stop a few cms. (ins.) from the end of the opening and pull down runner of the zipper, it facilitates the work. Get the stitching ready and attach. Remove the tape and you have now got a beautiful and strong attaching of the zipper.

Zigzag stitching

When you go over to zigzag stitching, you must make the acquaintance of two more setting controls — the stitch selector and the stitch width knob. By means of the stitch selector you set the various utility stitches. Make sure that the regulator knob is set on the middle symbol and that the stitch selector is set on the zigzag symbol. The stitch width knob is graduated from 0 to 4. Try out the various stitch widths on a scrap of material. The width and length of the stitch may be altered while the machine is running. However, if the machine is standing still, the needle must be at the highest position, when you adjust the stitch width knob. You can set the needle in the highest position by turning the hand wheel towards you.





Thread tension

Before you begin to use the zigzag stitch, check that the thread tension is the same as when you did straight stitching. Use a scrap of material to see how the stitches look if you set them on the loosest, upper picture, respectively the hardest, middle picture, thread tension. The correct thread tension will look like that in the lower picture.



You can make any number of combinations of stitch width and stitch length. This is shown clearly in the illustration.



Overcasting

The adjustment must be adapted to the fabric you wish to sew. For example, for a mediumweight woollen material, 2 in length and 3 in width would be suitable. The result of this is shown in the picture. See that the needle catches the edge of the fabric. You can overcast each edge individually or, if the seam allowance is narrow, you can put the edges together and overcast them together. The edges should be trimmed before overcasting.

Scallop stitching

can among other things be used when finishing off edges or as a decorative stitch. Sew it with embroidery thread (see chapter "Do you have the right thread?").

Set the stitch selector to 2, the stitch length knob to 0,3 and the stitch width knob to 4. This adjustment is an average setting, which means that you can either increase or decrease the stitch setting according to the stitch width if you wish.

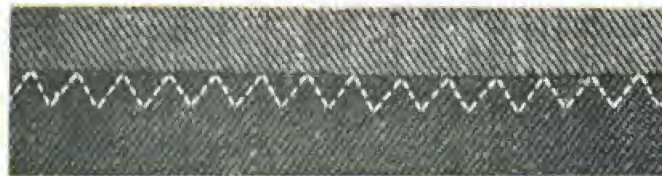
Loosen upper thread tension slightly, setting the thread tension knob to the buttonhole symbol.

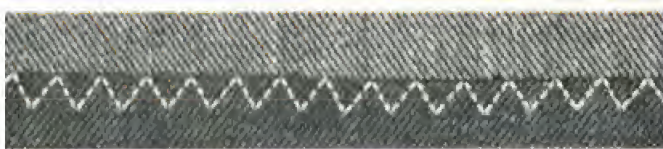


Three step zigzag

You are now ready for the three-step zigzag — the practical stitch for many different purposes and with which you can sew, for example, jersey, knitwear and towelling.

Set the stitch selector to 3, then the stitch length knob to 1 and the stitch width knob to 4.





Overcasting in jersey should be done with three-step zigzag because it is more elastic in its characteristics. The straight seam should also be replaced by a more elastic stitch, such as zigzag with a stitch length of 1 and a stitch width of 1—1.5.

In terry cloth, seams should be overcast with three-step zigzag. It is even better and stronger if you stitch the seams down onto the garment. Even though the stitching goes through on the right side of the fabric, it is hardly noticeable. Terry cloth can also be hemmed in the same way with three-step zigzag. The illustration shows a seam sewn with straight stitching where the seam allowances have been stitched in the manner described. The arrow shows stitching sewn with thread the same colour as the fabric.

The edges of thin, easily frayed fabrics have a tendency to pucker when overcast with ordinary zigzag. Three-step zigzag is suitable for such fabrics.

Three-step zigzag is also suitable for overcasting heavy fabrics. You should sew a double row of stitching in order to fasten the coarse threads in the weave.



Blindstitching

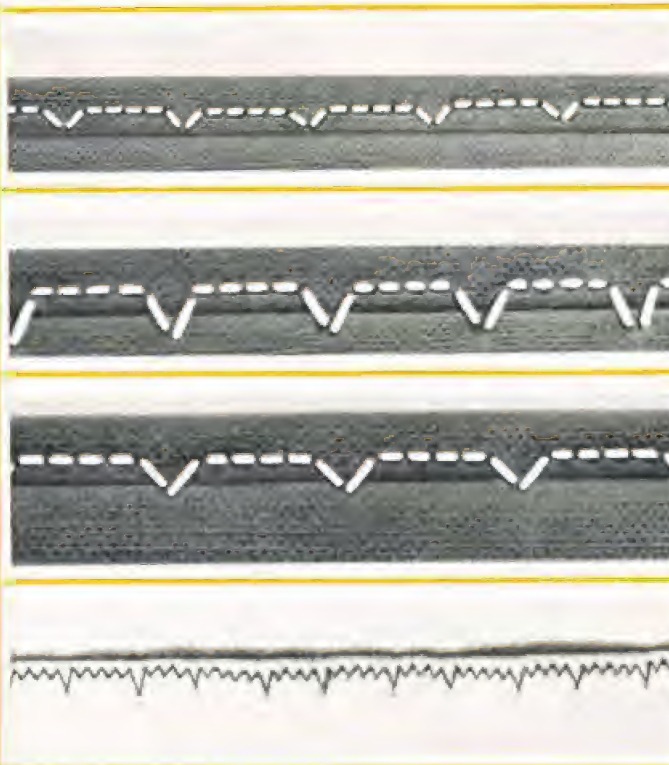
is the stitch which enables you to hem skirts, for example, without the stitches showing on the right side. As you can see on the folding sketch, it consists of four straight stitches and one zigzag stitch. Set the stitch selector on 4. Make sure that the regulator knob is set on the central position.

You will find the so-called hemming plate (41 12 522) in the accessory box. Loosen the presser foot screw a little and slide in the hemming plate as shown in the picture. Tighten the presser foot screw and make sure that the hemming plate sits squarely down on the presser foot. The plate serves as an edging guide.



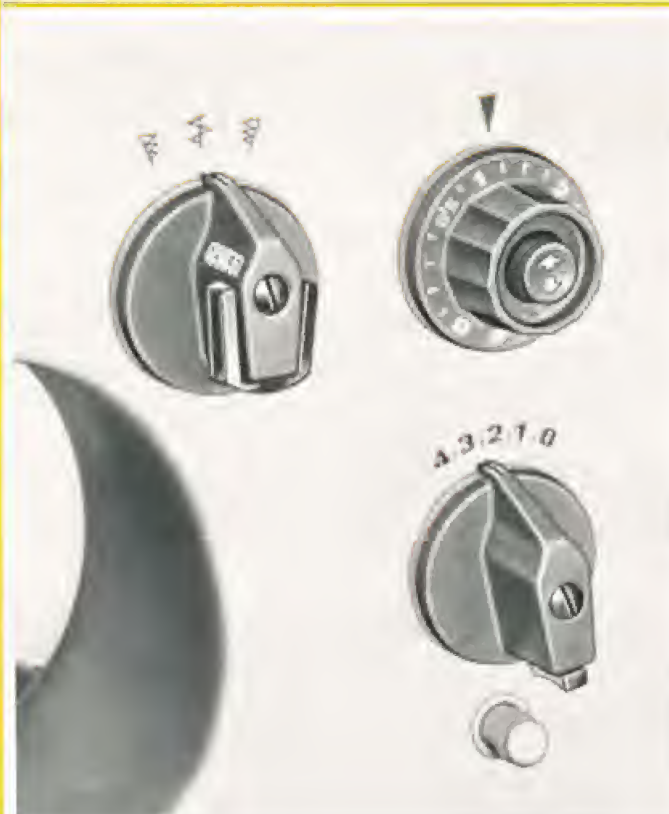
Fold the fabric as shown in the sketch and then set the knobs as shown in the picture, stitch length 2—2.5 and stitch width 2.5—3. The adjustment is an average setting which implies that you can decrease or increase the length of the stitches if you wish to vary the distance between the catches. Before you begin to sew, engage the reduction gear and be certain that the folded edge follows the hemming plate. The width of the stitch can also be varied. The upper picture shows how the stitch does not reach the edge of the fabric. The stitch width must then be increased or you must check to see that the edge of the fabric exactly follows the hemming plate.

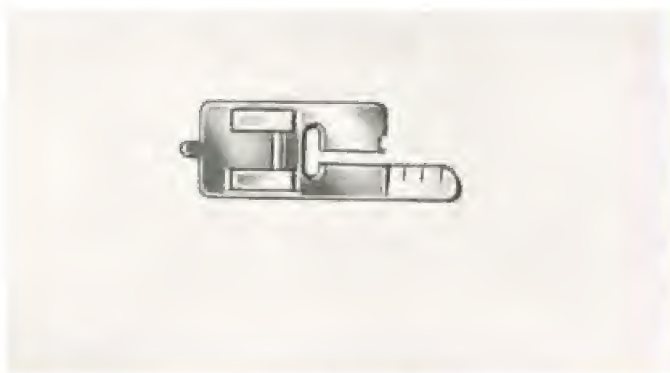
In the next picture the width of the stitch has been increased too much which has caused an excessive "bite" in the fabric. A correctly sewn blind hem should look like the lower picture. The stitch catches only one thread of the folded edge. By using thread of the same colour as the fabric the result will be virtually "invisible".



Elastic blindstitch

has small zigzag stitches between the larger zigzag stitch. It is used for hemming elastic materials especially those which are inclined to stretch excessively in width. Set the stitch selector on 5, the stitch length knob on 1—1.5, and the stitch width knob on 2.5—3. The folding of the fabric and the fine adjustment of the stitches are done in exactly the same way as for blindstitching.





Buttonholes

In order to be able to sew buttonholes, we must change to the buttonhole presser foot (41 11 650). You will find it in the accessory box and you attach it in the same way as the ordinary presser foot. The buttonhole presser foot is graduated so that you can make buttonholes of the right length.

Loosen the thread tension by turning the thread tension knob to the buttonhole symbol. It should perhaps be pointed out that the buttonhole will look better and be more even if you use a finer thread. More about thread can be found in the chapter "Do you have the right thread".

For buttonhole setting, you begin as usual by making sure that the needle is in the highest position. Set the stitch selector on 1. Set the stitch length knob on about 0.3 and press in the reverse stitching button and fasten it.

NOTE: When sewing buttonholes, the reverse stitching button must not be regulated by hand. Turn the regulator knob for the starting point to the left. Turn the stitch width knob to 4 and slide the catch under the knob inward. Then turn the knob to 2, towards stop.

Mark out the buttonholes by taking a buttonhole knife and carefully making an imprint threadwise in the fabric. If the fabric is washable, you can mark it with a pencil or chalk. On delicate fabrics, marking is done with thread. Now you can place the fabric under the presser foot but remember to place the marking with attention to the fact that the machine begins to sew backward.

First make a trial buttonhole on a scrap of material. Begin by sewing the first column. If the stitches are not sufficiently close together, reduce the stitch length slightly. Stop the machine when you have reached the right length. See that the needle is raised up out of the material.

Set the stitch width knob on 4 and release the reverse stitching button by pressing it upward. Hold back the feeding of the fabric and sew 3—4 stitches. Then stop the machine with the needle up out of the fabric.

Set the stitch width knob on 2 against stop and the regulator knob for the starting point at right. Sew the other column until it is as long as the first. Stop the machine with the needle up out of the fabric.

Set the stitch width knob on 4. Stop the feeding of the fabric and sew 3—4 stitches. Stop the machine with the needle up out of the fabric.

Draw the catch on the stitch width knob upward and set the knob on 0. Lock the thread with a few stitches while holding back the fabric.





Buttonholes

(continued)

The buttonhole knife, which you will find in the accessory box, is equipped with a sheath which, when taken off, can be pushed onto the back of the knife and thus provides a good handle.



When you have finished sewing all of the buttonholes, it is time to cut them. Do this by piercing the fabric at right angles until the curved edge reaches down to the buttonhole.



Then tilt the knife toward you and push it carefully forward so that you do not cut through the stitched threads. The small red bead will serve as a guide. Stop cutting when it reaches the closing bar.



Reinforced buttonholes

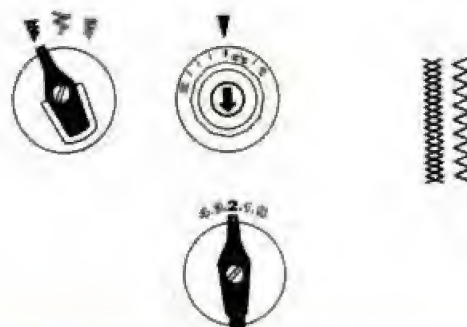
Garments subject to heavy wear or buttons subject to special strain may sometimes require even stronger buttonholes and this is how you make them:

Set the regulator knob for the starting position to the left. Then set the stitch length knob on 0.4. Press in the reverse feed button and lock it. Set the stitch width knob on 2 and lock it. Sew the first column as for an ordinary buttonhole.



When the column is sufficiently long, stop the machine with the needle raised out of the fabric, turn the knob to right-hand starting point and disengage by pressing it upward. Sew the next column without making any closing bar. Stop the machine with the needle out of the fabric when the second column is as long as the first.

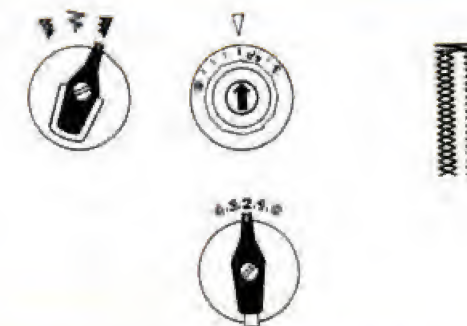
Turn the knob to the left starting position, press in the reverse sewing button and lock it in position. Sew the first column once more. If you should have difficulty with the feeding, you can increase the stitch length somewhat.



Then make the crosswise stitches. Set the stitch width on 4 and release the reverse stitching knob. Sew 3—4 stitches while holding back the fabric from the feed. Don't forget that the needle must be out of the fabric when making the next setting.



Now turn the knob to the right-hand starting point and the stitch width to 2 and sew the second column.



Then set the stitch width knob on 4 and sew the closing stitches 3—4 times while holding back the fabric.



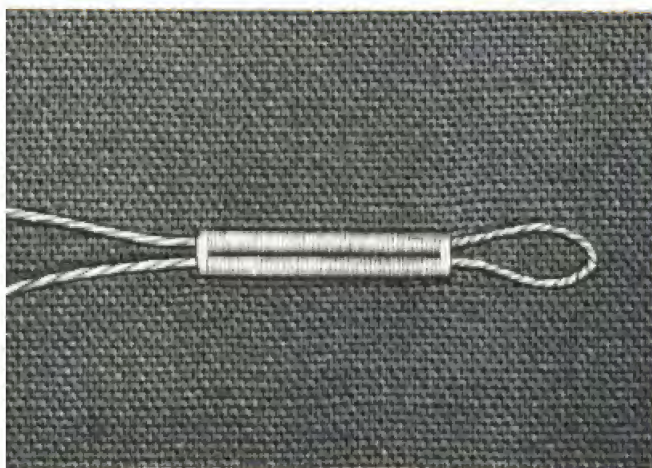
Finish off the buttonhole by setting the stitch width knob on 0 and locking the thread with several stitches while holding back the fabric.





Corded buttonholes

Take some heavier thread, such as buttonhole twist or extra heavy thread, as your inserted cord. Attach the thread loop around the "heel" of the buttonhole foot as shown in the picture, stretch the thread and lower the presser foot. The buttonhole is sewn as usual and the extra thread is allowed to follow around without being pulled.



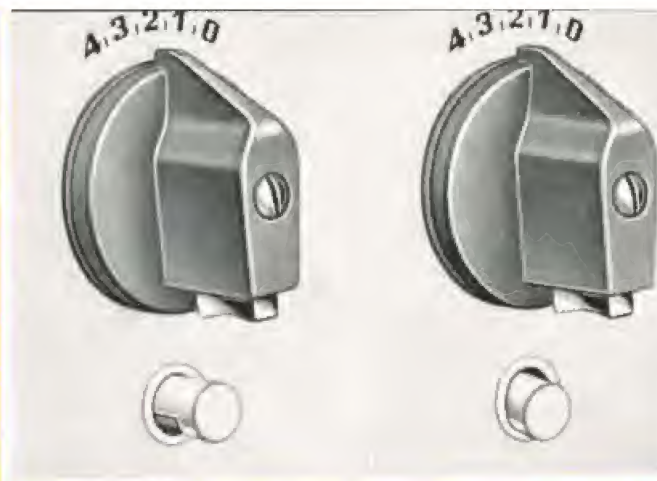
When the buttonhole is finished, pull the ends of the thread so that the loop forms a reinforcement on one end of the buttonhole. Cut off the thread at the other end or, even better, thread the ends through to the reverse side and tie them.



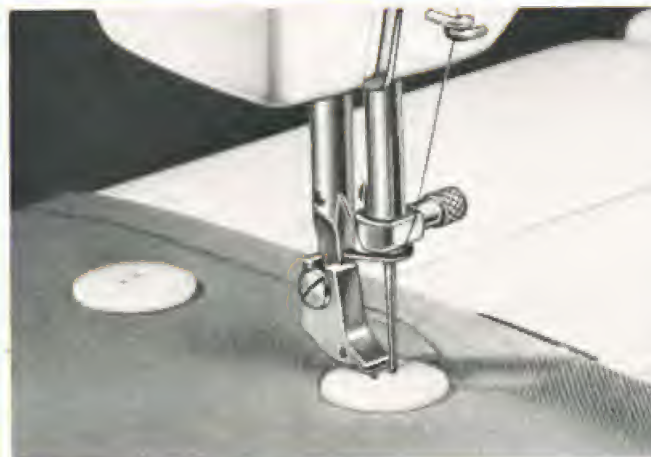
Sewing on buttons

Set the regulator knob on the left-hand starting point and the stitch selector on 1. The stitch length can be disregarded since the feeder must be disengaged, which we will return to shortly. Adjust the stitch width to the holes in the button. Most machine-made buttons have a standard spacing of $\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ " (3—4 mm) between the holes, irregardless of the size of the button.

Remove the presser foot and lower the feed dog by pressing the drop feed button inward-downward so that the button is held in this position. When the buttons have been sewn on and you are returning to ordinary sewing, press the drop feed button upwards so that it slides out into its previous position. Place the button and lower the presser bar.



Set the stitch width knob on a suitable setting — approximately 3, turn the hand wheel towards you and test carefully that the needle goes through the centre of first one hole and then the other. Depress the foot control without disturbing the position of the button. Hold both thread ends behind the bracket and sew 5—6 stitches, then move to the other holes and repeat the process. Set the stitch width knob on 0 and lock the thread.



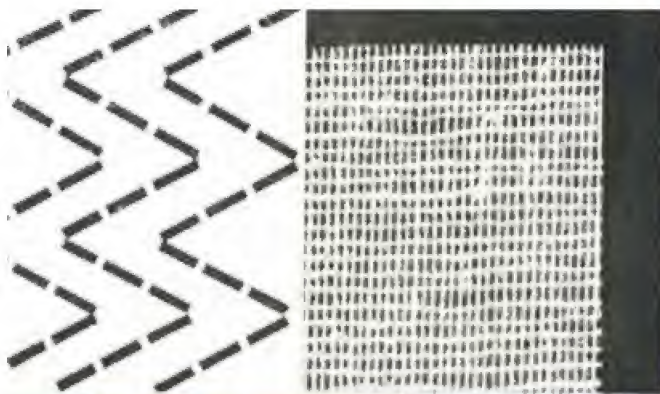
Button reed

When sewing buttons on garments, a "stem" is often desired so that the button stands slightly away from the fabric. You can use the button reed for this. The thin end can be used for sewing buttons on thinner materials, the thick end for heavier fabrics.



Mark the place where the button is to be sewn on and place the garment under bracket without lowering it. Insert the button reed as shown in the illustration and so that the marking shows in the centre of the opening. Place the button on top and lower the presser bar.





Quick mend

is a Husqvarna method which helps you to darn and mend neatly. The basic stitch is the three-step zigzag. You also need a piece of tarlatan (stiffened gauze). The stiffness in the tarlatan disappears in the next laundry and the mending "melts" into the surrounding fabric. The picture shows how the various stitches are woven into each other. This is done by allowing the stitch to run back and while the work is moved slightly sideways. You therefore sew back and forth across the fabric without turning it — sewing is done with the help of the reverse feed button.

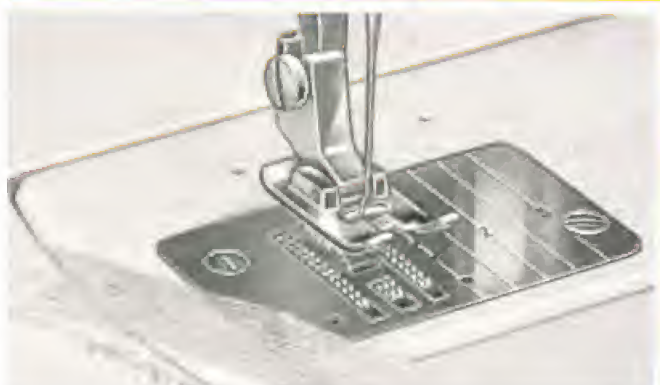


Set the stitch selector on three-step zigzag. Then it is time to set the stitch length knob on 0.5—1, depending on the type of fabric to be mended. Thin fabrics require a shorter stitch length than thick ones. Finally, the stitch width knob should be set on 4. With regard to the thread, see the chapter "Do you have the right thread?"



Threadbare patches

Cut out a piece of tarlatan large enough to cover the worn place. Lay it on the fabric and sew on the right side with "Quick-Mend". For short seams it is not necessary to turn the work around since you can sew back and forth with the reverse feed button. The more threadbare the patch, the shorter the stitch.



Worn edges

It is not uncommon that the selvages of serviettes, tablecloths and towels are worn in the laundry. Fold a strip of tarlatan around the edge and sew over the whole piece with Quick-Mend. If a piece of the fabric is missing, this must be replaced with patching material or a double fold of tarlatan before you sew across with the Quick-Mend. The stitch length should be about 0.75—1.

Small burns in cloths

That people are careless and burn holes in a cloth is unfortunately a common occurrence. Cut away the burned part, place a double bit of tarlatan over the hole and stitch closely all over on the right side with the "Quick-Mend". The tarlatan helps to hold the fabric in place and prevents it from puckering at the stitches. A small darn like this one is practically invisible after laundering. Stitch length 0.5.



Larger holes

If the hole is larger than a fingernail, it must be filled in with some patching material — or if none is available — a double layer of tarlatan, before it is stitched over with the Quick-Mend. Cut out a piece of patching material which is larger than the hole. Stitch this on to a piece of tarlatan which has been cut about $3/16$ " (5 mm) larger all around than the patching material. Trim the edges of the hole, place the patching material underneath and stitch it down all around.

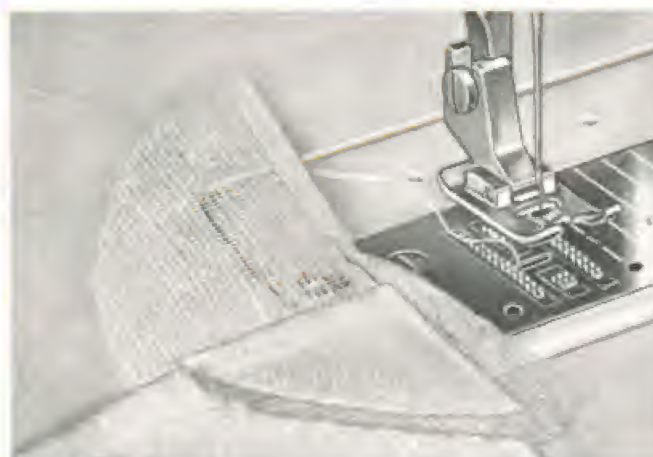


Sew on the right side with small stitches using "Quick-Mend". Be careful to see that the mend covers the tarlatan which is on the reverse side of the fabric. Stitch length 0.75—1.



Torn corners

Not even such a boring job is difficult with the Quick-Mend. Cut out a new corner of the patching material similar to that which has been torn off. Stitch the new corner onto a piece of tarlatan.





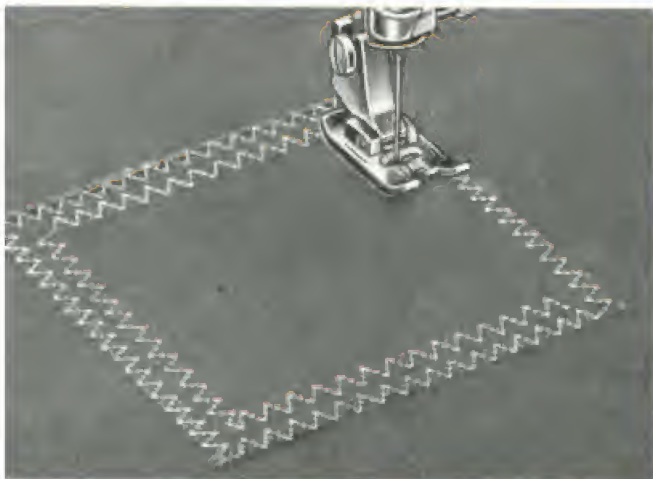
Torn corners

(continued)

Fit in the new corner which is sewn onto the piece of tarlatan so that it is edge to edge with the towel.



Fold the piece of tarlatan over the corner. Fold in the edges neatly and sew over with the "Quick-Mend". You will be surprised how little the mend shows after the material has been washed.



Patching

Large holes in towels, sheets, etc. are most easily mended by means of a patch sewn on with "Quick-Mend". Cut out a patch of the patching material large enough to cover the worn part completely.

Sew the patch on the right side with Quick-Mend and cut away the worn material on the reverse side about $\frac{3}{16}$ — $\frac{3}{8}$ " (0.5—1 cm.) from the stitching, and sew the edges of the patch down with Quick-Mend. After this you can sew one or more Quick-Mend seams all around in order to strengthen the mend still further. Stitch length 1.



Patching terry cloth

Cut out a piece of terry cloth and sew it on with three-step zigzag over the worn spot which has first been trimmed. Sew back and forth over the whole patch with the Quick-Mend using long stitches. Stitch length 0.75—1.

Tears in garments

Clothes can easily be torn by being caught up in something. To repair such a tear, place a piece of lining fabric under the tear, arrange the torn threads and, if necessary, fill in with a small piece of the same fabric. Then stitch over the tear with Quick-Mend. Trim the lining fabric on the inside. Stitch length 0.75—1.



Let-in patch

Trim the hole and then cut out a patch of the fabric large enough to completely fill the hole. Attach the patch to a larger piece of lining fabric — preferably taffeta — with a couple of pins and place it under the hole. Make sure that the edges fit together well and stitch directly across the join with Quick-Mend. Sew a couple of extra rows of stitching if the patched place will be subjected to wear. Stitch length 0.75—1.



Patching knitwear

Trim the hole and cut out a piece of knitwear to cover the hole. Sew on with three-step zig-zag and reinforce by sewing once or several times around the hole. Tears in knitwear are mended by placing the edges together and sewing across the joint with three-step zig-zag. Then reinforce them by sewing across the tear a couple of extra times. This is most suitably done by turning the fabric each time. Stitch length 0.75—1. Slacken the thread tension slightly and the stitches will be more elastic.



Broken seams

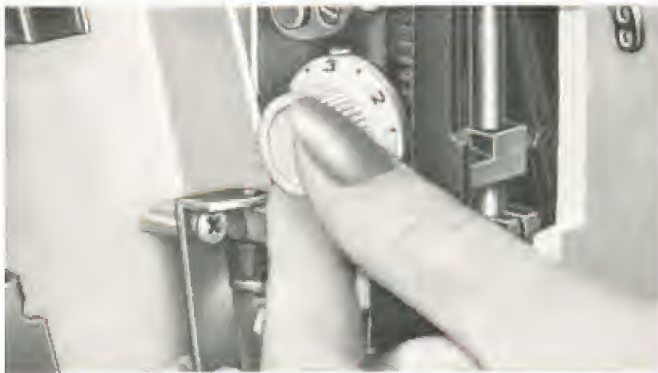
Broken seams in underwear are mended by sewing them together with three-step zigzag. Torn lace can also be mended with Quick-Mend using the thinnest possible mending cotton. You can use a piece of tulle as the mending material. Stitch length 0.75—1.



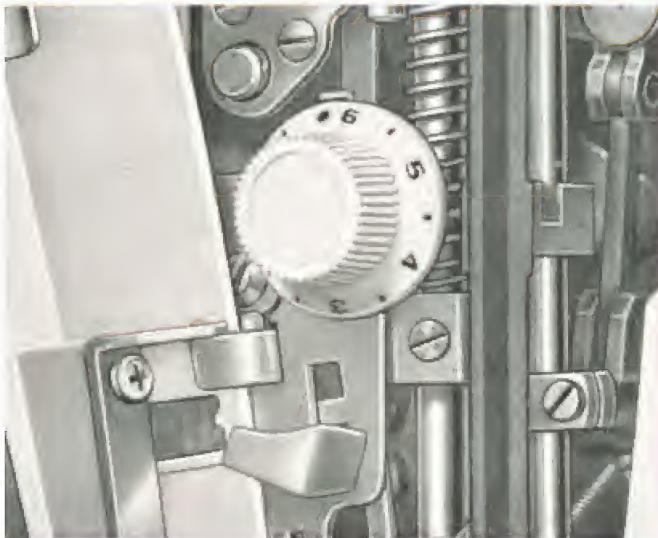


Presser foot pressure

Presser foot pressure can be adjusted with the aid of a graduated knob located behind the cover on the left-hand side of the machine. Open the cover as shown in the illustration and turn outwards. When the cover is closed again, see that the thread is not jammed.



Set the knob in position 3 for normal pressure but for very thin fabrics it may be better to reduce the pressure somewhat, i.e. to set the knob at a lower figure.



Releasing foot pressure

If you turn the graduated knob for adjustment of presser foot pressure to the black dot located close to the zero position, it is possible to do all mending work by moving the fabric forwards, backwards and sideways by hand.

Mending with the ordinary presser foot and released presser foot pressure

The material should preferably be stretched in an embroidery frame. Use tarlatan as mending material for larger holes. Set the machine for straight stitching. After having lowered the feed dog and turned the knob for the presser foot pressure to the black dot, you can move the embroidery frame in any direction you choose, back and forth or in circles in order to mend the pattern in a tablecloth, for example.

Do not forget to restore the button for the presser foot pressure and to raise the feed dog before using the machine for ordinary sewing.



Darning with darning foot

Change for darning foot 41 12 897. Attachment of the foot is carried out in the same manner as for the other soles.

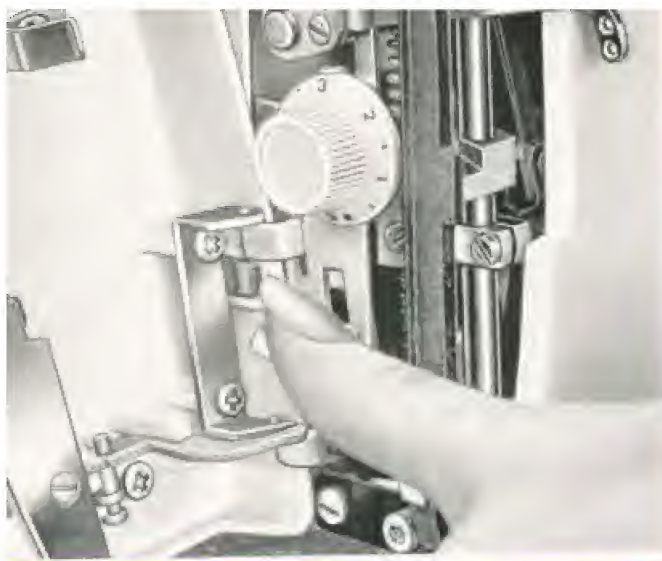


A spring is located on the underside of the presser foot bracket. Insert the darning shoe so that the round transverse pin on the shoe goes in between the bracket and the spring. Then press the shoe lightly downwards and rearwards and it will be correctly positioned.



Movement of the presser foot is accomplished by means of a vibrator. It is lifted up when you want to move the fabric but is held down when stitching.

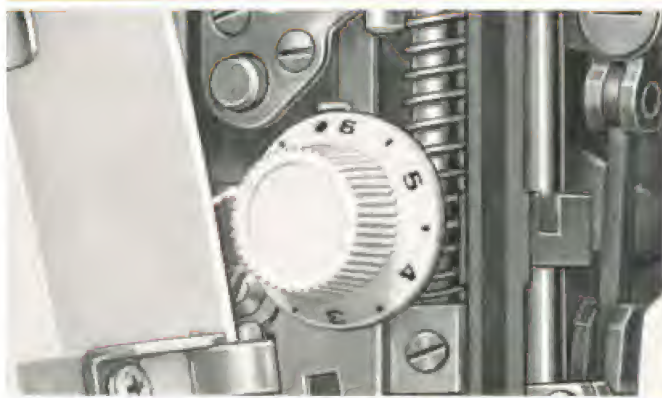




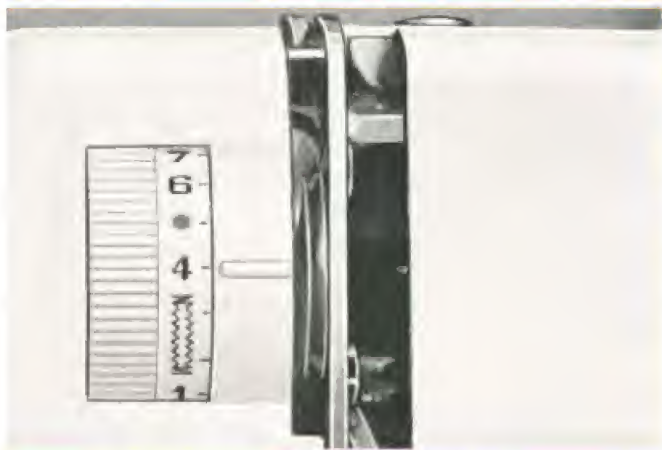
Darning with darning foot (continued)

Engage the vibrator by means of the red button located under the face plate (at the left-hand end of the machine).

To disengage presser foot pressure and engage the vibrator, press the red button downwards towards you. Do not forget to disengage the vibrator when you have finished darning.



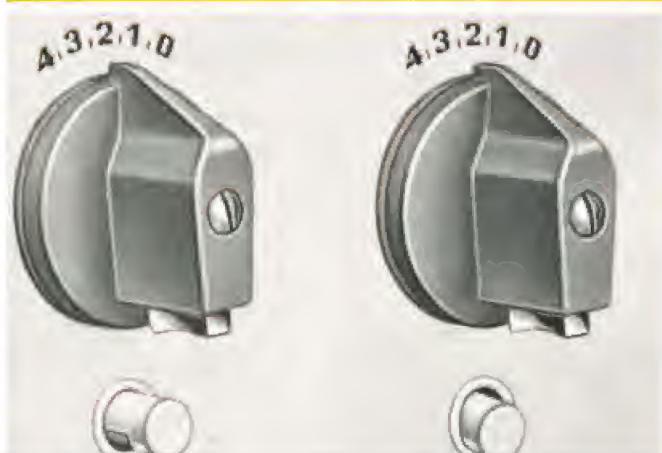
However, if you wish to disengage presser-foot pressure without using the darning shoe — if, for example, you prefer to darn with the ordinary presser foot as described on page 36 under “Presser foot pressure release” — you must turn the graduated knob for adjustment of presser foot pressure to the black dot located close to the zero position.



Mending

For mending use darning thread and needle according to table for selecting needle and thread, page 13.

Loosen the tension of upper thread to about 4. Lower the feed dog by pressing the drop feed push-button inwards-downwards, so that the button is held in this position.



Contents of accessory box



41 11 383
Presser foot for
straight stitching
and zigzag. Fitted
on the machine.



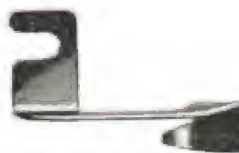
41 11 650
Buttonhole presser
foot.



41 12 989
Zipper foot



41 12 897
Darning foot, with
or without cord
insertion.



41 12 522
Blindstitching
attachment.

Contents of accessory box



40 15 399 Buttonhole knife.



41 12 699 Large screwdriver.



41 12 697 Small screwdriver.



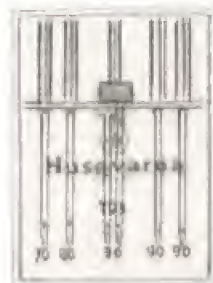
**41 11 732
Button reed.**



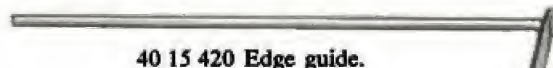
40 15 555 Cleaning brush.



**41 10 470
Oil can.**



**40 15 819
Needle case with
needles.**



40 15 420 Edge guide.



**41 12 876
Bobbins, 6.**



**41 11 399
Attachment screw.**

Extra accessories

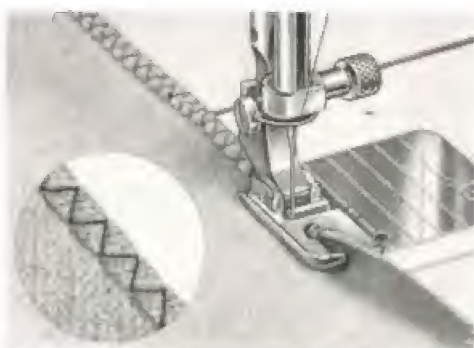


41 15 237. Presser foot for sewing on large buttons and buttons with high edges.



41 11 384. Straight stitch jointed hemmer, $\frac{5}{16}$ " (2 mm).

41 11 385. Straight and zigzag stitch jointed hemmer, $\frac{5}{16}$ " (5 mm).



41 11 386. Jointed hemmer for scalloping, $\frac{1}{8}$ " (3 mm), zigzag and hard tension. Suitable for soft material.



41 11 387. Jointed hemmer for rolled seams, $\frac{1}{8}$ " (2 mm), zigzag. Suitable for thin material.



41 11 388. Jointed presser foot, 1 groove, for raised seam, with or without gimp.

41 11 389. Jointed presser foot, 3 grooves, for raised seam, with or without gimp.



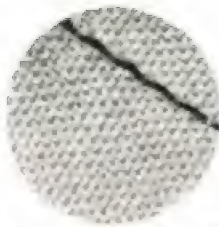
40 93 022. Piping attachment. Insert the cord between the layers of the material.



40 93 005. Presser foot for attaching braiding, which is inserted through a guide and attached with a straight stitch in the middle of the braiding.



40 93 019. Presser foot for gathering. Gather the material as you sew, the harder the thread tension, the stronger gathering.



40 15 806
Throat plate
with round
needle hole,
for straight
stitching in
very thin and
loose fabrics.



40 93 015
Presser foot, extra
narrow, for straight
stitching.



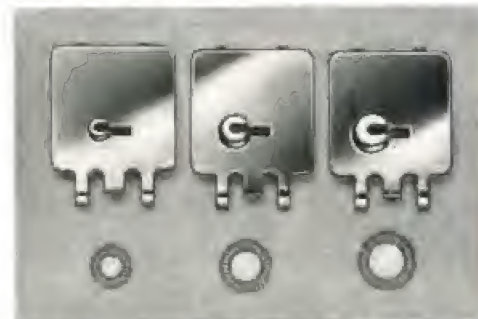
40 15 395
Presser foot for
narrow stitches
and zippers.



41 11 394
Presser foot for
extra fine straight
stitching in thin
fabrics.



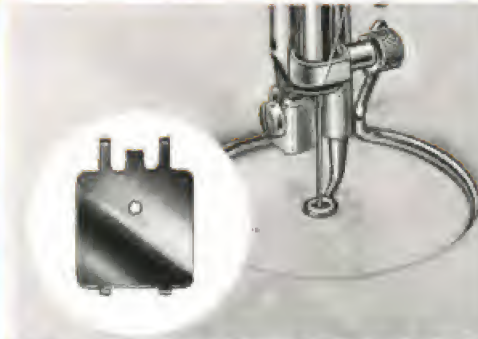
For making closing bars around holes, for example in belts, for cording or as embroidery, the feed dog is covered by a plate.
Available for different hole-diameters.



40 15 423. Throat plate for eyelets, $\frac{1}{8}$ " (3.5 mm).
40 15 432. Throat plate for eyelets $\frac{3}{16}$ " (5 mm).
40 15 433. Throat plate for eyelets $\frac{7}{16}$ " (6 mm).



41 11 866-01. Glide plate, Teflon. Attach under the presser foot when sewing in foam plastic, textile plastic, laminated fabrics. For other friction-surfaces Silikonspray, **41 12 405**, may be used.



40 15 454. Plate for darning and embroidering with straight stitching especially in thin fabrics.
41 10 586. Presser foot with round needle hole especially for straight-stitch darning.



40 93 028. Frame with 8" (20 cm) diameter for darning and embroidery.
40 93 029. Frame with 6" (15 cm) diameter for darning and embroidery.
40 93 030. Frame with 4" (10 cm) diameter for darning and embroidery.



40 15 398. Frame with $2\frac{5}{16}$ " (5,5 cm) diameter for darning and embroidery.

41 11 621-03
Twin needle No. 90
with $\frac{1}{8}$ " (2 mm)
needle distance.
41 11 621-01
Twin needle No. 90
with $\frac{1}{4}$ " (3 mm)
needle distance.
41 11 621-02
Twin needle No. 90
with $\frac{3}{8}$ " (4 mm)
needle distance.
For parallel seams
and twin needle
seams. Max. stitch
width setting for
zigzag
stitching 2,5 resp.
1,5 and 0.



41 11 622-01
Triple needle No. 90
with $\frac{1}{8}$ " (2.5 mm)
needle distance.
41 11 622-02
Triple needle No. 90
with $\frac{1}{4}$ " (3 mm)
needle distance.
For parallel seams.
Max. stitch width
setting for zigzag
stitching 2 resp. 1,5.
A special spool pin,
40 15 600, can be
used for placing
the three spools.



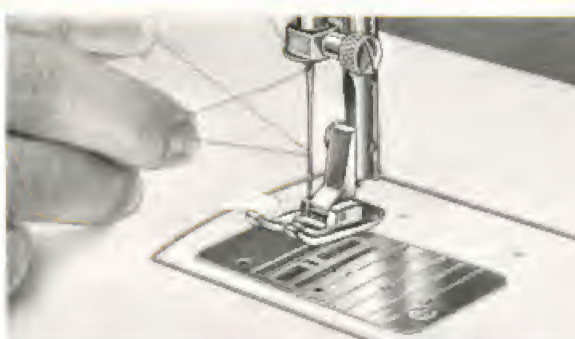
41 12 684
Wing needle produ-
ces a hemstitch-
effect. Can be used
for zigzag
stitching.



41 12 683
Cutting needle
No. 100 for sewing
in leather.

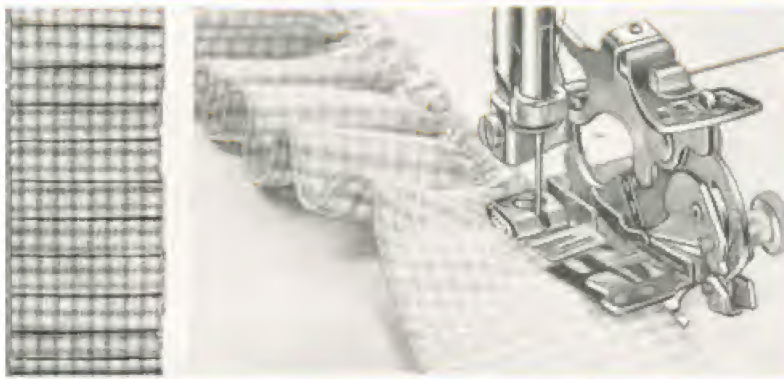


41 12 685-03
No. 100 Slotted
needle for people
with impaired vision.
The needle eye is
supplied with a slot.
When threading,
pass the thread along
the needle, until the
thread glides into
the slot.

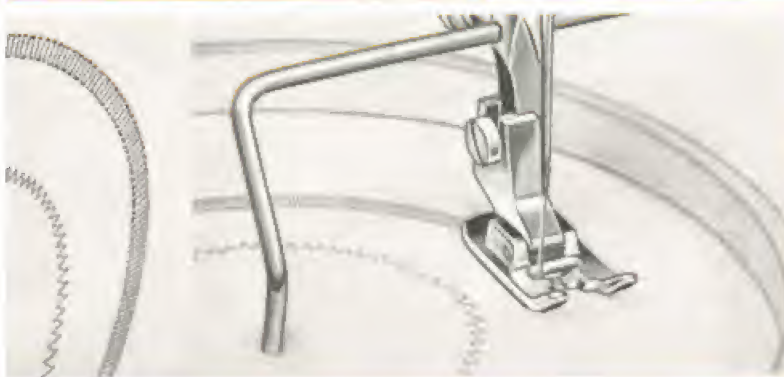




41 11 882
Binder. Can be used
 for folded as well
 as unfolded edgings
 up to a width
 of $\frac{1}{4}$ " (24 mm).



40 93 020
Ruffler. Can be used
 for gathering or
 puckering at every,
 every 6th or every
 12th stitch.



40 15 813
Attachment for cir-
cular sewing. Stretch
 the fabric over an
 embroidery hoop,
 place a pin in the
 middle and attach
 in the guide.



41 13 458-01, 30 mm
41 13 458-02, 45 mm
Weaver's reed.
 Wind the yarn over
 the reed and sew on
 with straight stitch.
 Special presser foot
 for rug sewing,
 40 93 017.



40 15 367
Hemstitcher. Put the
 fork between two
 layers of material,
 which are sewn to-
 gether with straight
 stitching and long
 stitches.

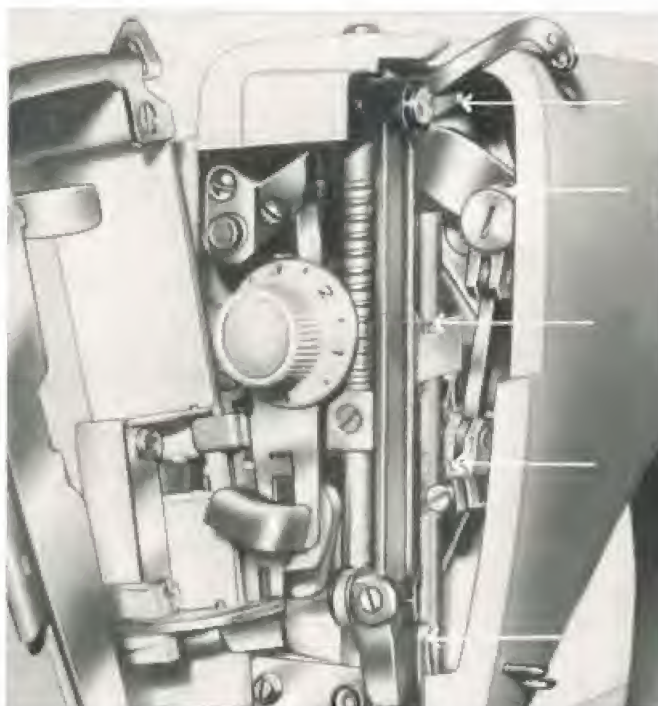


Care of the machine

In order to serve you satisfactorily, your new Husqvarna requires cleaning and oiling like all other precision machines. The arrows in the picture above indicate the oil holes which should be lubricated every month if the machine is used frequently. But even a machine which is not used so often should be lubricated since the oil has a tendency to evaporate.

However, it is important that you do not give the machine too much oil — a few drops at each lubricating point are sufficient. Too much oil does not give better results, the oil only runs out and can stain the fabrics.

The centre picture shows the lubrication points behind the cover on the left-hand side of the machine (as seen from the front.).





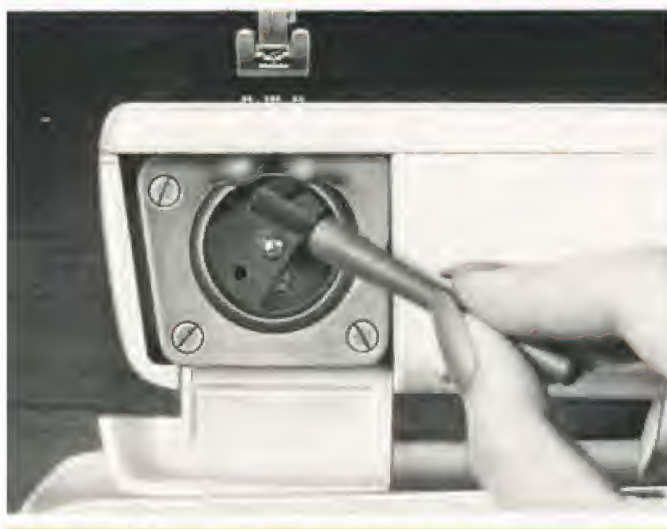
The sewing machine oil is sealed in a plastic packet inside the oiler. Screw off the oiler tube, clip a hole in the packet with scissors, and then screw the oiler tube tightly in place again. To refill the oiler, replace the old oil packet with a new one, or simply fill the oiler in the usual manner.



IMPORTANT. Since oil has a tendency to seep out at screw threads, etc., the can should not be stored horizontally once the bulb has been opened.

The throat plate should occasionally be removed and the teeth of the feed dog brushed clean.

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In order to prevent flocking, the bobbin case and shuttle should also be cleaned whenever necessary. This should preferably be done whenever you change the colour of thread and fabric.

Also check that no thread remainders wind around the centre shaft of the shuttle. Possibly the shaft should be wiped clean with a piece of cloth which has been dampened with oil.



Changing the light bulb

A projection to lower the lamp is found on the left side of the lamp guard. Lower the lamp and press it inward at the same time as you turn it counter-clockwise.

When inserting a new lamp bulb, press it into the holder as far as the stop and turn it clockwise.

Fault Finding

In most cases poor sewing results are due to a damaged needle. Therefore always examine the needle first before taking any other action.

Unattractive stitches — unattractive seam

1. The needle is incorrectly inserted. See page 13.
2. The needle is bent or blunt. Change the needle.
3. The thread tension is not correct. See page 14.
4. The machine may be incorrectly threaded. Correct threading, see pages 7—8.
5. The needle, thread and fabric do not correspond. See table on page 13.
6. Incorrect lower thread. It should be of the same thickness as the upper thread.
7. Lower thread unevenly wound. See pages 5—6.
8. Bobbin incorrectly inserted in bobbin case. See page 6.

Lower thread not brought up by the upper thread

Needle incorrectly inserted.
See page 13.

Needle breaks

1. The throat plate is too loose. Tighten the throat plate with the larger screw-driver. See page 46.
2. You may have helped the machine to feed through the fabric by pulling it. The needle can then easily come against the throat plate and be broken.

Upper thread breaks

1. The needle is bent or blunt.
2. The needle is incorrectly inserted. See page 13.
3. The upper thread is incorrectly threaded. Correct threading on pages 7—8.
4. The upper thread may be too tightly tensioned. See thread tension on page 14.
5. Knots in the thread.
6. The needle and thread do not correspond. See needle and thread table on page 13.
7. The hole in the throat plate may be chipped and have sharp edges. Polish with an emery cloth or change the throat plate. See page 46.
8. The needle groove or needle eye may have sharp edges. Change needle. See page 13.

Lower thread breaks

1. Bobbin case incorrectly inserted. See page 5.
2. Lower thread may be incorrectly threaded. See page 6.
3. Lower thread too tightly tensioned. Pages 16—17 show how to correct this fault.

4. Bobbin unevenly wound. See page 5.
5. Bobbin wound too full. See page 5.
6. Throat plate hole damaged. Polish it with an emery cloth or change the throat plate. See page 46.

Machine does not feed the fabric

1. The stitch length knob is set on 0.
2. The feed dog may be lowered. Raise it by pressing the feed dog lowering button inward and upward. See page 30.
3. Presser foot pressure may be released. See page 36.

Irregular bobbin winding

1. The bobbin is not pressed in far enough. See page 6.
2. The machine is not correctly threaded for bobbin winding. See page 5.
3. The thread guide for bobbin winding is not correctly adjusted. See page 6.

Uneven thread tension

1. This may be due to poor thread quality.

Fabric puckers

1. The upper thread is too tightly tensioned. Correct upper thread tension is illustrated on page 14.
2. Upper and lower thread tension too tight in relation to the thickness of the fabric. See page 14.

Stitch length varies

The feed dog is choked by dust and dirt. Clean it with the special brush. See page 46. The presser foot pressure is released. See page 36.

The seam is too loose — fabric layers not held together

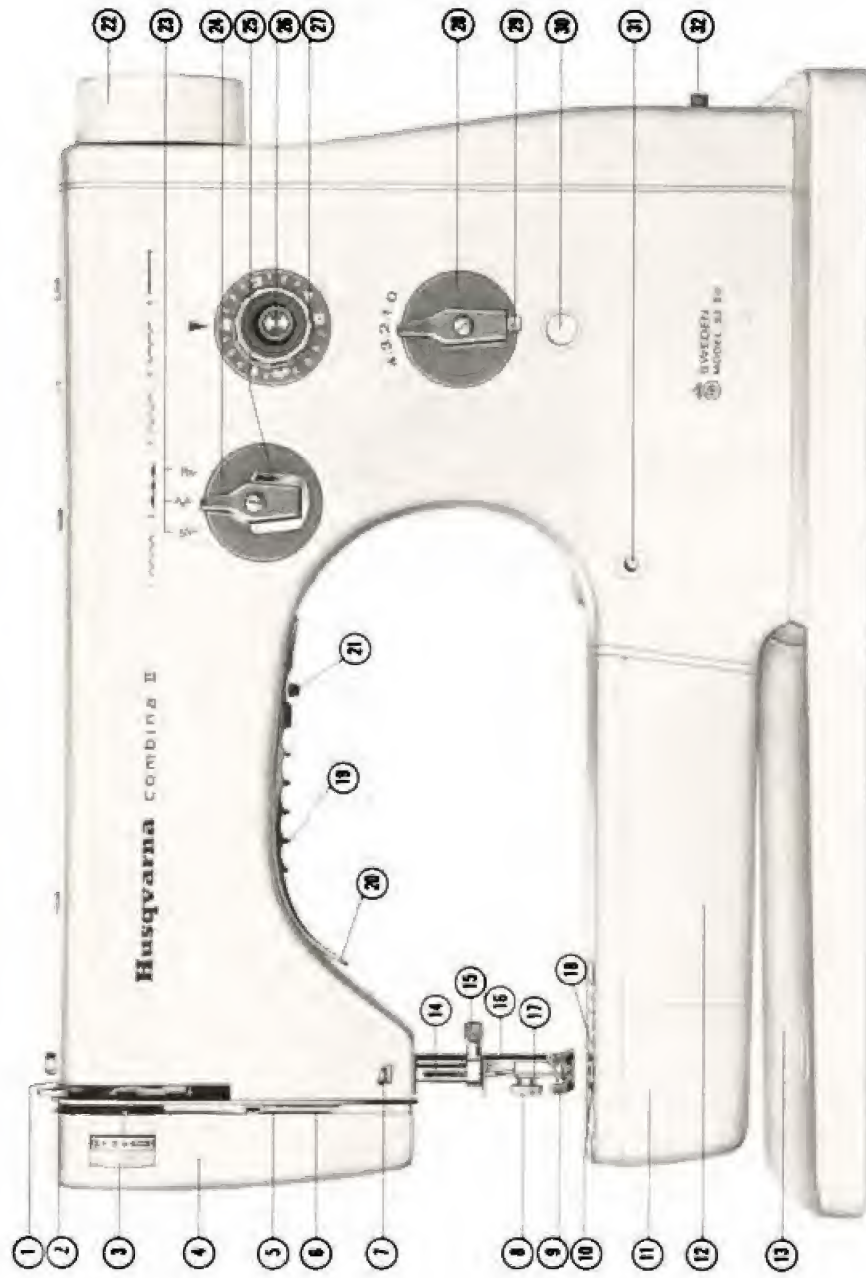
The thread tension is too slack. The adjustment of the thread tension is illustrated on page 14.

Machine runs sluggishly

1. Dirt or lint have got under the throat plate. Loosen the throat plate and brush clean between the teeth of the feed dog.
2. Dirt or lint have got into the shuttle. Take out the bobbin and bobbin case and brush clean with special brush.
3. This may also be because the machine has not been lubricated for a long time. See the chapter on lubrication on page 45. If the wrong type of oil was previously used, consult your local Husqvarna representative.

Machine is noisy

In most cases this is due to poor lubrication. See lubrication instructions on page 45.



1. Thread guide
2. Thread take-up lever
3. Thread tension knob
4. Face plate
5. Thread guide
6. Thread take-up spring
7. Thread guide
8. Presser foot screw
9. Presser foot
10. Feed dog
11. Shuttle door
12. Free arm
13. Bottom plate
14. Needle bar
15. Needle clamp screw
16. Presser bar
17. Needle
18. Throat plate
19. Lamp guard
20. Finger grip for lowering lamp
21. Lamp switch
22. Hand wheel
23. Symbols for left-, middle- and right starting positions
24. Needle position control
25. Stitch selector
26. Reverse feed button
27. Stitch length knob
28. Stitch width knob
29. Stop for buttonhole sewing
30. Drop feed button
31. Hole for attaching extension plate
32. Reduction gear